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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report
2nd Quarter 1983

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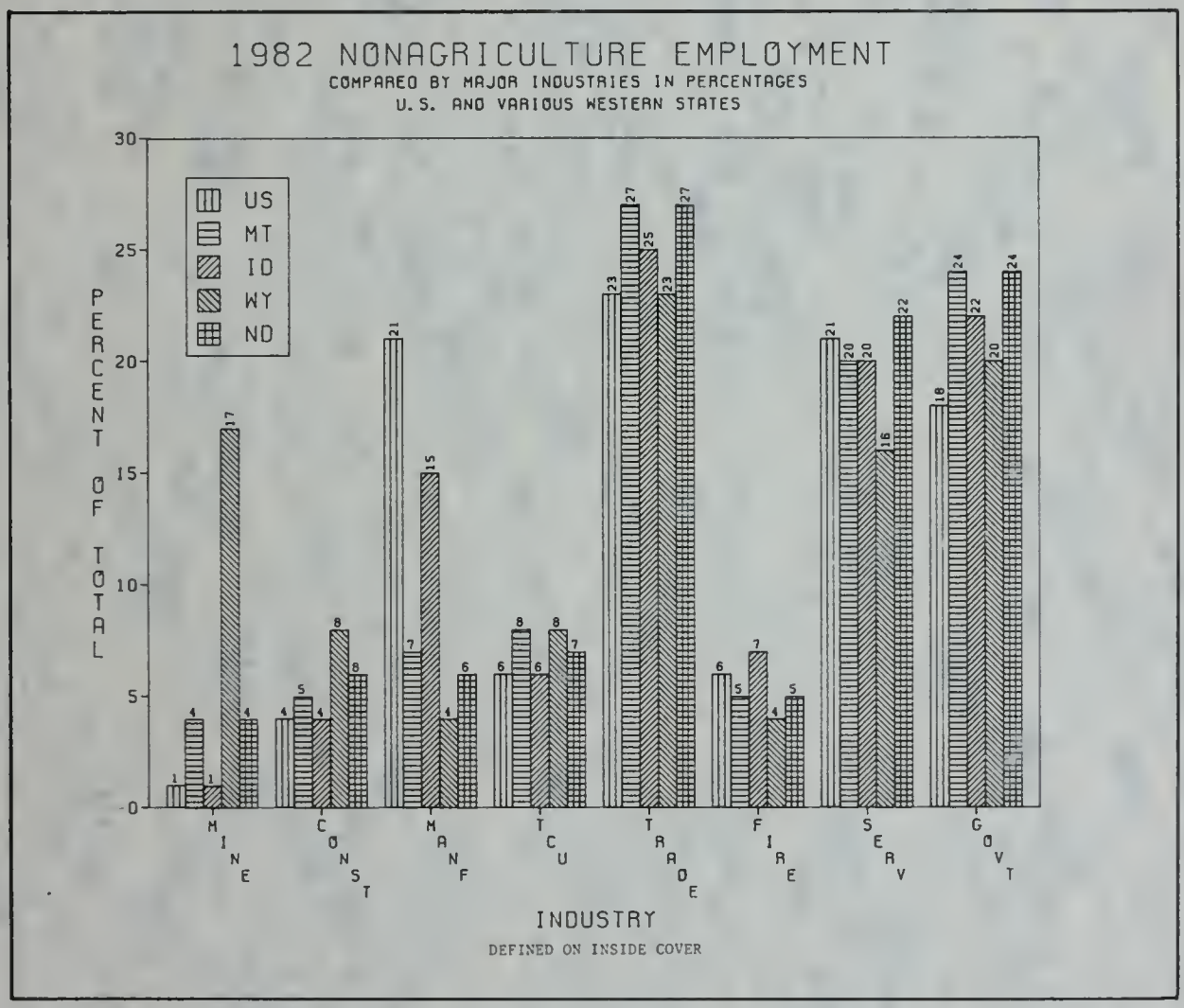

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MAJOR INDUSTRY COMPONENTS

MINE - Metal mining, coal mining, oil and gas extraction
CONST - Building construction, highway construction, special trade contractors
MANF - All types of manufacturing
TCU - Transportation by rail, air, motor freight; Communication; Public Utilities
TRADE - Merchandise stores, food stores, eating and drinking places, automotive dealers, wholesale distributors
FIRE - Finance, insurance, and real estate
SERV - Hotels and other lodging places, personal & business services, legal services, private education, nonprofit organizations, health services
GOVT - General government--federal, state and local

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report

2nd Qtr. 1983

STATE OF MONTANA

TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

Department of Labor and Industry

David L. Hunter, Commissioner

Volume 1 - Number 2

Produced by:
Research and Analysis Bureau
in cooperation with the
U.S. Department of Labor
Employment & Training Admin.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployed - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.

8. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

9. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The SMSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

10. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

All Labor Force statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis which is called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

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*** BENCHMARKING ***

This publication reflects the 1982 benchmarks for the Non-agricultural Wage and Salary Employment series and the Labor Force series. Annual tables reflecting this benchmark are included at the back of this publication.

What is benchmarking? A benchmark is a point of reference from which measurement can be made or upon which adjustments are based. The two series mentioned above will be addressed separately because of the differences in estimating each series.

Non-agricultural wage and salary employment is estimated from a carefully constructed sample survey of firms of varied size in each of the industrial classifications. As with any sample survey, unless all firms are sampled, there is bound to be some error. This limitation of any sample in representing the universe is the primary reason for benchmarking this series.

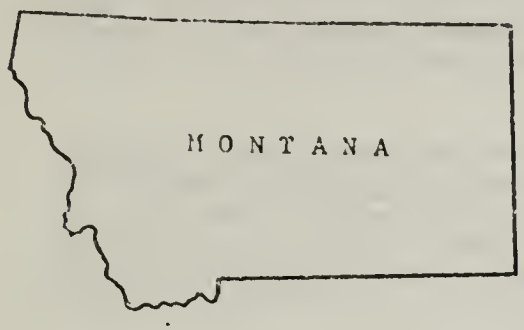
In periods of expansion employment levels tend to be underestimated and in periods of decline, these employment levels tend to be overestimated. The main reason for this over-and-under statement is due to new firm births and deaths respectively. Benchmarking will correct any errors in adjusting for new firms. Also, improvements in the quality of data and updating the industrial classifications of establishments are two more reasons this series is benchmarked each year. The benchmarking process for this series only examines the preceeding two years of data.

The Labor Force series is benchmarked for different reasons than mentioned above. Labor force data is derived from a monthly sample of households conducted by the Bureau of Census for the U.S. Department of Labor. This is the Current Population Survey (CPS) and is designed to be statistically significant on a monthly basis for the nation. However, several states, including Montana, do not have a large enough sample to insure reliability on a monthly basis but is reliable on an annual basis. This is the main reason for benchmarking the labor force series in Montana.

The labor force series also includes the benchmarked non-agricultural wage and salary employment by industry in its benchmarking process. Revisions to the labor force series is normally limited to the preceeding three years. Occasionally, an occurance warrants the use of longer benchmarks. The 1980 Census was such an occurance, and with the implementation of part of the data from the 1980 Census, benchmarking of the labor force series revised the previous six years.

The above discussion is a simplified version of the benchmarking process. If a more detailed explanation is needed, please feel free to contact this office.

STATEWIDE



Employment and Unemployment Situation
(In Thousands)

	JUL. 1983 Forecast	JUN. 1983 Prelim	MAY 1983 Revised	JUN. 1982 Revised
Civilian Labor Force	392.5	392.1	383.7	410.4
Employment	360.5	359.8	352.2	374.8
Unemployment	32.0	32.3	31.5	35.6
Unemployment Rate	8.2%	8.2%	8.2%	8.7%

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

In reviewing the unemployment rate for Montana, June's 8.2 percent is the first month the rate has dropped noticeably below the same month last year. April and May had an unemployment rate equal to one year ago. This pattern leads to the expectation the summer months will be the first solid decline in the unemployment rate by monthly comparisons since 1979. However, weakness does still persist in the employed count - slow recovery will continue.

The congressional districts' unemployment rate comparison to one year ago has a reasonable improvement for the western district and a slight decline to the eastern district. Major factors would be improved lumber and woods industry in the West and a sluggish oil and gas industry in the East.

Construction employment will get a boost this summer from highway construction projects. The state will award $145 million in projects which will employ 2200 people.

Immigration officials have issued a new policy which generally prohibits Canadian custom combiners from entering the United States and working in American harvest fields. As many as 700 Canadian custom combiners entered North Dakota and Montana last year. The new policy is in line with similar Canadian regulations.

One area in which the United States and Canada have demonstrated cooperation is the agricultural problem of saline seepage. Development and scientific studies are being exchanged on prevention and controlling saline seepage on agriculture land.

A state Bureau of Mines and Geology report indicates shale deposits in Central Montana is not economically feasable to recover oil from. The average oil yield would be 10.4 gallons per ton which compares unfavorably to the 30 gallon yield of the shale located in Colorado and Utah. The Montana shale does stand out with above average metal values, but not recoverable enough with current technology.

Mineral exploration requests submitted to the State Lands Department are up 60 percent over last years pace. Most applicants desire to explore in established mining districts. At present 165 mining exploration projects are under license by the state. Gold and silver prices are up considerably - a major factor in the increased mining activity.

Most lumber mills in northwestern Montana are running near capacity and production is at the highest rate in two years. The increase in housing construction is the major contributor to the upswing. One mill that was destroyed by fire plans to rebuild and be back into production this fall.

There were 229 wells completed in Montana during the first half of 1983. That compares with 543 wells completed in the first six months of 1981 when drilling reached the highest level in history. Statistically, this year's work is running 90 percent behind last year's pace at the mid-year point. The current activity level is comparable to that which existed about 20 years ago.

During the first half of 1983, most of the drilling in Montana focused on the old, traditional development areas, along the Sweetgrass Arch. However, 83 percent of the new fields are in the Williston Basin.

Another victim of poor gas markets and the economic conditions during the early part of 1983 is the western Montana Belt Development. Several proposed projects, some even announced publically, have been delayed or postponed indefinitely.

Tourism activity through June appears to be about 10 percent above last years tourist visitation. Leading the favorite sites improvement is Glacier Park, which is 43 percent ahead of one year ago visitations. Bus tours have increased about 10 percent.

GREAT FALLS SMSA

Exploration for base and precious metals in Cascade and Judith Basin counties will start soon. At least $350,000 in exploration and mining cost has been committed by two major mining companies.

Building permits in Great Falls indicate vast improvement to the building industry. Total construction during the first five months this year is valued at $6.6 million, up from $2.6 during the same period in 1982. Also, 49 permits for houses were obtained through May, and that is nearly five times more than May, 1982 cummulative total. Several townhouse and condominium projects are scheduled for startup this summer.

Bridge construction and repair continues this summer, adding about 50 workers to the employment picture. The biggest construction project for the summer is the start of a $31 million coal-fired heating plant at MAFB. Approximately 150 workers will be on site for the project with an additional 100 workers off-site with sub-contractors. Also, a $5 million program for updating barracks at Malmstrom will provide many construction jobs.

Great Falls city commissioners adopted a resolution to issue about $1.5 million in industrial revenue bonds (IRB) to finance the construction of a 49-unit motel. The commissioners will review IRB request for hospital expansion, medical office complex, and a mini shopping mall that totals $3.2 million.

The most negative development for the area was the removal of North American Air Defense Command forces from MAFB. About 400 military families have been relocated to other military installations.

A Great Falls printing and engraving firm closed down after 69 years of operation. Many of the major customers which included advertising agencies and newspapers now have their own plants which reproduce type and photographs for clients.

BILLINGS SMSA

Although employment has been increasing steadily during the quarter, it is estimated that as of June there are about 300 fewer people employed in the area than at the same time last year. The biggest loss of employment over the year has been in the mining of petroleum and natural gas.

Problems faced by food processing plants appear to have been settled. Area sugar beet growers have agreed to a 1983 contract that calls for lower prices and cuts in acreage. This agreement should keep the sugar refinery in Billings open, and previously announced layoffs at the plant were rescinded. Two meat packing plants are currently open after temporary closures. A wage cut of $1.90 an hour was finally agreed to by employees of one firm after layoffs of the entire work-force was announced when the employees rejected the pay cut on the first vote. Improved economic conditions allowed another plant to reopen and call 60 employees back to work.

Housing starts hit a five year high in May as pent up demand responded to lower interest rates. Work stopped on several projects the end of May when carpenters went on strike. The labor dispute was settled and construction employment reached the 1979 prerecession level in June.

Even though businesses in the area were not hurt as badly as businesses were in other areas by the recession, some stores are still being closed by bankruptcy. Wholesale and retail trade has not improved as much as expected. But business people remain optimistic as economic conditions seem to be improving.

ANACONDA - BUTTE LMA

The end of the second quarter markes the suspension of operations at the Butte mine. The remaining hourly workers were laid off bringing the total number of layoffs to 500 since January. About 200 salaried workers will continue working as needed. Most of these people will be laid off by the end of August. Then by the end of the year all workers will be laid off except 50-70 persons which will be the total of the company's Butte work force.

Three Butte schools will close in a effort to save the school district $1.12 million next year. The closures mean a loss of jobs for about 54 employees.

During 1st quarter 1983 a manufacturing company reported layoffs of 100 persons at their plant due to a depressed market for their products. They now say the layoffs are limited to 76.

A California firm has signed a 50-month contract worth about $1 million with a mining company in Anaconda to purchase slag from the Anaconda smelter site. In another mining related story, a company has reported they are starting up gold dredging operations.

A couple manufacturing related businesses have opened. A fiberglass shop which repairs or manufactures anything made of plastic, and also a welding and steel fabrication shop have opened.

In the construction industry a new business has started up in Butte. The company will install a power line over the continental divide from Deer Lodge to Boulder. Other construction going on in the area includes work on Harrison Avenue and also construction on the Votech school. An electric motor repair shop has just completed a $100,000 expansion project. The company employs 23 people and does about $2 million in business annually.

A few new service businesses have started up in Butte. One business manages money for individuals, businesses, and institutions. Other services of this firm include financial planning, mutual funds, life insurance, and retirement accounts. Another new business is a communications firm which specializes in all types of electronic communication equipment. A new packaging company that packages alcohol, dilutes, and mix along with other products for reshipping has opened.

There is a good chance that Butte will be opening a pre-release center for Montana State Prison inmates. The center would create 13-15 full-time jobs and generate $332,000 annually. Plans are to house 25 non-dangerous male inmates.

A steel, hide and recycling business closed at the end of May. Six employees were affected by the closure. The home office of the firm is located in Great Falls. Two more stores in the trade sector also reported going out of business during the second quarter, 1983.

Some new businesses in the trade sector include a discount retail tool and equipment store, bar, pizza business, and refreshment stand which were reported in the Butte area.

Agricultural activities during the second quarter included calving, lambing, field work and irrigation.

BOZEMAN LMA

After a five-month layoff, a local cement manufacturing company near Three Forks resumed its operation and will recall most of the 63 employees that were laid off earlier due to the sluggish economy, poor weather and excess cement on hand. The remaining employees will be recalled as needed. Early spring weather has allowed construction to proceed on schedule. Recent projects include two new apartment

complexes, remodeling of a local downtown building and the construction of a new film and t.v. building. Also, a Great Falls contractor was awarded the construction bid for the new middle school addition in Belgrade at a low bid of $1,313,000.

Building permits in April increased to 41 as compared with the 20 permits reported for the same period last year which also represents a $1,549,643 increase.

Some encouraging news was reported in the Livingston area as the local railroad recalled some of their former employees for the railroad's program for maintenance of right-of-way and other capital improvements. Work already is under way.

Current economic conditions have been anything but favorable for local lumber mills, but adjoining plants east of Livingston are on opposite sides of the fence when it comes to business prospects. One major company recently reopened their mill under new ownership, while another mill officially called it quits.

Tourist trade started to pick up as openings for motel and restaurant work begin to increase. Reports also indicate that the demand for retail sales and commission sales workers is on the up swing due to a normal seasonal demand.

GLASGOW LMA

Construction will start in August on a 71 unit motel-convention center in Glasgow. Included is a restaurant, banquet facilities, a lounge, and swimming pool-sauna facilities. Also a recreational vehicle park will be developed. The center will employ about 40 people when completed in January.

Financing the $1.8 million motel project was done by selling individual motel units to local investors at a cost of $25,000 each. About 95 percent of the money was raised in Valley County and all of the necessary funds was raised within 45 days.

Other new construction projects in Glasgow include a building for a retail communications firm and an eight-plex group home. Area wide projects involve a school addition in Wolf Point, pavement work in Poplar, and water treatment plant and new sewer lines in Fort Peck. Projects completed in July in Glasgow were a theater remodling and a new elevator that will handle 52-unit grain trains.

Oil and gas exploration is slow throughout the entire area. Northwest Roosevelt county is the most active with three rigs currently drilling.

GLENDIVE LMA

The second quarter of 1983 saw the Glendive labor market area still effected by the oil field slowdown. Even though the LMA unemployment rate dropped from 10.5% in April 1983 to 8.7% in June 1983 it was still 1.4% higher than in June 1982.

Oil drilling picked up somewhat over previous quarters. Work-over rig companies reported that all Sidney based work-over rigs were in the field. Seismic crews began going back to work. This is good news for oil workers, however the supply of available workers still outweighs the demand by many times.

Agricultural activity began its seasonal increase during the quarter. Farmers and ranchers finished up spring seeding and branding, and began preparation for haying. Winter wheat and spring plantings were generally reported in good condition but the moisture reserves were becoming short in many areas. A number of storms late in the quarter brought welcome moisture. A loan was finally approved to replace old pumps at Terry and install a telemetering system. The construction should begin this summer and will provide both an upgraded irrigation system and some jobs in the construction industry.

Construction activity picked up during the quarter. The Glendive area's projects included: a new underpass, some road construction, a few railroad section crews back at work, and some commercial projects. In the Sidney area projects included: an elevator near Fairview, a new fast foods restaurant, expansion of a car dealership, a new museum, some road work and a few housing starts.

Retail and wholesale activity was generally slow. Most businesses looked forward to an improvement in the third quarter as the other industries-picked up.

The Glendive labor market area lagged behind the rest of the state during the downside of the recession, and is now lagging the rest of the state in recovery phase. The area's reliance on oilfield activity is considered to be a major contributions factor. If, and when, oil industry activity inproves significantly the area should rebound swiftly.

HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA

Two mining companies, that seperately have been exploring for platinum group minerals in the Stillwater Valley, have signed a joint venture agreement to verify their mining claims. The agreement should bring about 35 new jobs to the area for about 14 months. At the end of the exploration period the companies will determine whether or not to continue their agreement and go into production.

A company which manufactures originals of historical rifles is moving its operation to Big Timber. Construction of the plant began this spring and is scheduled for completion by October. The firm will hire and train people locally, providing nine jobs during its first year and projecting employment at about fifty people three years from now.

Work is underway on maintenance of the railroad right-of-way. The railroad called back 600 employees regionwide and one of their steel and tie gangs is working out of Big Timber. The gangs will replace ties, lay track and resurface the roadway.

A new ski lift is being installed on the mountain at Red Lodge. The new lift can handle twice as many skiers per hour as the old one. Other improvements to the area this year include construction of a new ski rental shop and adding parking area. This is the first phase of a ten year master plan that the resort owner hopes will eventually triple the number of skiers the area is able to handle each day. A total of 102,000 skiers used the mountain last year. It is expected that with the improvements this summer 125 to 130 thousand people will be able to ski the area next year.

HAVRE LMA

Highlights in the Havre LMA include the announcement that construction will begin on a pipeline project about August 1. The 17 mile-long pipeline will cross the Missouri River in Blaine and Fergus counties. A company supervisor said the $1.2 million project will join the northern and southern sections of the Leroy Field. This will enable the company to market gas from six wells completed and capped several years ago.

The city of Havre has been given $1.6 billion in grants from the State Department of Health and Environmental Sciences. This money is for the renovation of the sewer transmission lines and for a complete overhaul of their waste water treatment plant.

Under construction in Havre is the farm mechanics building at Northern Montana College. Also under construction is a cafe at a motel in Havre.

A Valier contractor was awarded the contract for the Chinook sewage treatment plant job, and in Rudyard a new bank is going up. The cost of the bank will be about $199,000.

New Businesses in the Havre LMA include:

- a nursery featuring trees and shrubs
- carpets and upholstery cleaning business
- body and glass shop in Rudyard
- store dealing in agricultural chemicals and soil tests in Kremlin
- a restaurant
- rain gutter business
- business in selling and renting jacuzzies
- shoe repair business in Chinook
- solar window tinting business
- computerized financial planning
- pre-engineered steel buildings

The city of Havre could gain at least $1.6 million from impacted funds if the Air Force approves the Havre Air Station.

HELENA LMA

Beginning with the second calendar quarter of 1983, the local Job Service office reported that the number of unemployment claims started to decline even though a new quarter just started. A substantial increase was noted during the week when the local office was testing applicants who were applying for F.S.C. unemployment insurance extensions. Also, some increased claims activity was expected when the legislative session ended. However, for the remainder of the quarter there was no significant change in the level of the rate of U.I. claimants.

Continued good weather helped outside work during the second quarter as work remained steady on the new Workers Compensation building and the new business machine company building. New housing starts were up as compared with the same time period last year. Other construction activities were noted this quarter as the remodeling of two local shopping centers, and several downtown area offices.

In the Townsend area, the new lime plant has resumed production, however only with a partial crew. Thirty-five (35) workers returned back to work for a local saw mill. The mill has been closed since last October due to adverse market conditions in the housing and related industries.

Ground breaking ceremonies were held for the construction of two new bowling alleys, each of which is scheduled to be completed by Labor Day. Plans indicate that one alley will have a restaurant and a multi screen theater. The other alley will include an atheletic club and a restaurant.

The Helena Job Service office stated that some increased hiring was noted, especially for retail clerks, waitresses and waiters, short order cooks and general office clerks. Some demand was noted later in the quarter for motel cleaners, typists and word processors.

Employment in the agricultural industry continued to be very slow.

KALISPELL LMA

The Kalispell labor market area experienced marked improvement during the April-June 1983 quarter. The unemployment rate dropped from 15.2% in March to 10.0% in June. That's a significant drop of 2.7% from June 1982. All three counties in the labor market area are much improved. Flathead went from 14.8% in March to 9.9% in June 1983, compared to 12.3% in June 1982. Lake county dropped from 9.1% to 7.1%. Lincoln county dropped a whopping 9.7% from 24.2% in March to 14.5% in June 1983, compared to 17.6% in June 1982.

The wood products industry showed the most dramatic change of all the industries. Most mills went back to full or nearly full production. With the exception of short shutdowns for repairs and spring breakup the mills have been working steadily. If the current upturn in housing holds, the wood products industry should charge along at least through 1983.

The wood products industry was not the only industry improving during the quarter. An increase in aluminum prices and a deal negotiated on electrical rates allowed the Columbia Falls aluminum plant to recall about 120 employees. Company officials don't know how long the recall will last. It depends, much like the wood industry, on the interest rates and the condition of other sectors of the economy.

Construction activity picked up during the quarter, partly caused by seasonal factors and partly caused by generally improved economic

conditions. Much of the construction activity was in commerical remodeling and expansion. Residential construction picked up slightly by the end of the quarter. The projects included: Kalispell area - a new canoe shop, a new hardware store, a new drug store, a motor house dealership, a six-story office tower to start in early 1984; a convention center in Whitefish, a new post office in Big Fork, expansions of condominiums in Bigfork and Whitefish; Polson area - mostly residential here, a new retail store in downtown, an addition to a church, and a new retail lumber supply near St. Ignatius.

The retail and service industries were quite active. The area merchants began gearing up for the summer season with a very positive, even somewhat aggressive, outlook for the months ahead. They look forward to sales levels above 1982 as the woods products, tourism, and other industries become healthier. The major retail activity was in the Kalispell area.

Agricultural activity perked up as would be expected during the spring quarter. Initial reports indicate the cherry harvest will be closer to normal rather than the bumper crop experienced in 1982. The harvest probably will be less volume but bigger, higher quality cherries.

The economy in the Kalispell labor market area is very responsive to swings in the wood products and related industries. Therefore when these industries make a sharp comeback, as they have in the first six months of 1983, the whole area economy bounces back very quickly.

LEWISTOWN LMA

The recovery appears to be underway in the Lewistown labor market area. The area's unemployment rate in March was the same as last year's but by June had dropped to 7.5%, .6% less than June 1982's rate. Even though June's rate was up from May's rate of 6.9% the general trend indicates a definite strengthing of the area's economy, and certainly better than 1982.

Activity in the agricultural industry fired up during the quarter. Farmers and ranchers experienced a good calving season, thanks to favorable weather. Spring plowing and planting, fencing, and livestock work opened some jobs in agriculture.

Construction made its seasonal comeback. The motel remodeling and street work projects were completed during the quarter. A new four plex was started. Various small commercial and residential remodeling projects are expected to keep construction going throughout the summer. This is good news. It shows that businesses and consumers are feeling

positive, and are willing to commit resources to help rebuild the economy on a long term basis.

This same faith in the areas economy showed up in the retail-wholesale industry. At the beginning of the quarter most retailers were optimistic but still very cautious about hiring workers. Sales were better than 1982 but still below most standards. By quarter end business had picked up enough that many began calling back former employees and hiring a few new employees. Much of the increase in the retail sector can be attributed to the seasonal agricultural activity. However, despite a few bumps along the way, it looks like the areas economy is mending. The July - September quarter will be the one to watch.

MILES CITY LMA

Claims for unemployment insurance continue at a higher than normal rate. The economy of the area continues to feel effects of reduced petroleum exploration. Layoffs of construction workers at Colstrip, as portions of the job on the coal fired generators there are completed, are adding to the unemployed roles.

New home construction in Miles City has nearly doubled from last year with a total of 12 building permits issued for new residences so far this year. The increased demand for new homes hasn't reached Forsyth. They indicate the same number of building permits issued this year as last. Work on a new high school at Colstrip was stopped for about a week in May as carpenters and contractors were settling a labor dispute. Other commercial construction in the area was not affected and continues on schedule. Work began on a seven mile stretch of interstate highway near Miles City and Colstrip power generating unit 3 is nearly ready to be turned over to the power company.

The horse race meet, bucking horse auction and increased tourism are providing more business to motels and restaurants in Miles City. Lack of activity in the oil fields, however, is still the main influence on the region and many businesses are reducing worker hours, laying people off or even closing up as a result.

MISSOULA LMA

For the second consecutive quarter the Missoula labor market area showed gains in housing sales, auto sales and employment. Despite the surge in the current economic activity the jobless rate still remained high, however the rate is slightly less than the same corresponding

quarter in 1982. Some doubt still exists as to how long the new growth will continue, especially if interest rates start to increase.

Building permits in Missoula indicate that about $1.4 million was committed for new construction in April, and $523,000 in May. Among the new permits are three new fast food restaurants, a new $165,000 bank, remodeling of various commerical buildings, construction of a new bus terminal and construction of several new homes. Also, demolition of old buildings in the downtown area is still under way to make way for three parking facilities. This project is estimated to cost $2.2 million dollars.

About 50 workers gained employment from 13 area contractors to begin construction on a $2.2 million dollar housing project. A total of 50 residential public housing units at eight locations for the handicapped and low income recipients are to be constructed. Construction will be completed by the end of 1983.

During this quarter repair work started on the second half of the Higgins Avenue Bridge...work will continue most of the summer. Also, construction continues on the University's Fine Arts building and a local hospital facility. Some area retail sales outlets reported a significant (20 to 40 percent) increase in sales over one year ago and better than in the past two years.

The Hamilton job service office reported that employment activity has started to pick up in their area. A new pizza restaurant will be employing about 15 individuals by mid June. Other construction projects include a new ware-house market, an athletic club, and a new night club. A few new housing starts have been noted, also several remodeling projects are underway throughout the valley. A local creamery has increased their cheese output and now employ 40 people. In Thompson Falls a new grocery warehouse will employ 16 individuals when construction is complete.

Logging operations in this labor market area have resumed after being shut down for the normal spring break-up. Sawmills that were shut down due to a lack of logs and excessive snow are now back in full production. Some mills have added additional shifts in order to deplete their log inventory and catch up on back orders.

SHELBY - CUT BANK LMA

Economic activity in the Shelby-Cut Bank LMA is highlighted by construction projects. An older main street building in Shelby is receiving a face lift as part of its conversion to a new mall. There are seven or eight shops planned for the mall. Other major construc-

tion projects in Shelby include the remodeling of the Civic Center and a shop and storage building erected for a sand and gravel company. The Civic Center project totaled $230,000 and the shop building project cost $60,000.

A new housing development project is continuing in Shelby. The project is the largest residential subdivision in 30 years. A metal building was erected in Shelby to house an exercise center and Karate school. In Chester a street sewer project is underway and Conrad reports the remodeling of a building for a new deli-shoppe.

Construction projects in Cut Bank include the addition to a motel which consists of a swimming pool an an additional 30 rooms. A grain elevator is being remodeled, and another building is being remodeled for a new radio station. In the residential sector there are two new apartment complexes and eight new single family dwellings going up.

Many oilfield workers have returned to work, yet oilfield activity is still reported as slow. Two oilfield businesses have closed due to the lack of activity. Seismic exploration appears to be steady through the summer between Choteau and East Glacier.

A small manufacturing plant in Conrad has closed its doors while another reported adding to their payrolls. In Cut Bank a diesel repair shop has laid off 6 workers.

Seasonal hiring by the park service was noted during June. Agricultural activities during the second quarter consisted of field work, spring seeding, and cattle being moved to summer ranges.

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.

All Items

(1967=100)

	1981		1982		1983	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	260.5	260.7	282.5	282.1	293.1	292.1
February	263.2	263.5	283.4	282.9	293.2	292.3
March	265.1	265.2	283.1	282.5	293.4	293.0
April	266.8	266.8	284.3	283.7	295.5	294.9
May	269.0	269.1	287.1	286.5	297.1	296.3
June	271.3	271.4	290.6	290.1	298.1	297.2
July	274.4	274.6	292.2	291.8		
August	276.5	276.5	292.8	292.4		
September	279.3	279.1	293.3	292.8		
October	279.9	279.7	294.1	293.6		
November	280.7	280.4	293.6	293.2		
December	281.5	281.1	292.4	292.0		
Dec-to-Dec %	8.9%	8.7%	3.9%	3.9%		
AVERAGE:	272.4	272.3	289.1	288.6		
Ann Avg %	10.4%	10.2%	6.1%	6.0%		

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

TABLE I

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

Not Seasonally Adjusted
(In Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	Employment			Unemployment			Labor Manage -ment Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	U.S.	
1981								
January	361.6	332.1	311.8	20.3	29.5	8.2%	8.2%	*
February	365.1	333.6	311.5	22.1	31.5	8.6%	8.0%	.1
March	372.3	343.1	316.6	26.5	29.2	7.9%	7.7%	*
April	384.2	356.0	323.4	32.6	28.2	7.3%	7.0%	*
May	388.6	362.8	329.2	33.6	25.8	6.6%	7.1%	.4
June	401.3	372.3	334.0	38.3	29.0	7.2%	7.7%	.4
July	400.4	374.0	333.1	40.9	26.4	6.6%	7.3%	.4
August	402.4	377.5	333.7	43.8	24.9	6.2%	7.2%	.4
September	390.1	367.3	333.1	34.2	22.8	5.8%	7.3%	*
October	385.3	362.8	333.8	29.0	22.5	5.8%	7.5%	*
November	380.0	353.9	328.9	25.0	26.0	6.9%	7.9%	*
December	376.6	348.6	327.1	21.5	28.0	7.4%	8.3%	*
Avg.	384.0	357.0	326.4	30.6	27.0	6.9%	7.6%	*
1982								
January	367.5	333.5	313.7	19.8	34.0	9.3%	9.4%	*
February	372.2	334.6	313.1	21.5	37.6	10.1%	9.6%	*
March	381.5	343.5	317.6	25.9	38.0	10.0%	9.5%	*
April	391.4	356.8	325.0	31.8	34.6	8.9%	9.2%	*
May	400.1	367.1	334.3	32.8	33.0	8.2%	9.1%	.8
June	410.4	374.8	337.5	37.3	35.6	8.7%	9.8%	*
July	406.4	372.1	332.1	40.0	34.3	8.4%	9.8%	*
August	406.0	374.7	331.9	42.8	32.3	7.9%	9.6%	*
September	399.2	370.3	337.0	33.3	28.9	7.2%	9.7%	*
October	394.1	363.1	334.8	28.3	31.0	7.9%	9.9%	*
November	389.8	355.9	331.5	24.4	33.9	8.7%	10.4%	*
December	384.5	349.7	328.7	21.0	34.8	9.1%	10.5%	*
Avg.	392.0	358.0	328.1	29.9	34.0	8.6%	9.7%	*
1983								
January	384.1	344.0	324.7	19.3	40.1	10.4%	11.4%	*
February	384.4	343.7	322.7	21.0	40.7	10.6%	11.3%	*
March	387.0	348.7	323.5	25.2	38.3	9.9%	10.8%	*
April	387.8	353.4	322.4	31.0	34.4	8.9%	10.0%	*
May	383.7	352.2	320.0	32.0	31.5	8.2%	9.8%	*
June	392.1	359.8	323.4	36.4	32.3	8.2%	10.2%	*
July	392.5	360.5	321.5	39.0	32.0	8.2%		*
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded numbers). Series began January 1970.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. Revised to 1982 Benchmarks.
* Under 50. Current month is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

TABLE II

M O N T A N A

Statewide Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Jun. 1983	May 1983	Apr. 1983	Net Changes to June 1983 from: May. 1983	Jun. 1982
(Residence Data)					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	392.1	383.7	387.8	8.4	-18.3
EMPLOYED PERSONS	359.8	352.2	353.4	7.6	-15.0
Persons Employed in Agriculture	36.4	32.0	31.0	5.4	-0.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	32.3	31.5	34.4	0.8	-3.3
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	8.2%	8.2%	8.9%	0	-.5
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	8.1%	8.6%	8.5%	-.5	-.5
(Establishment Data)					
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	272.4	267.6	267.4	4.8	-6.1
Manufacturing	20.6	19.9	19.9	.7	-.2
Mining	7.4	7.1	7.4	.3	-2.1
Contract Construction	11.8	10.4	9.5	1.4	-2.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	20.4	20.1	19.8	.3	-2.1
Trade	72.4	72.2	71.4	.2	-1.6
Wholesale Trade	17.0	17.0	17.1	0	-.5
Retail Trade	55.5	55.1	54.4	.4	-1.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	13.0	12.7	12.7	.3	0
Services	54.4	53.7	55.8	.7	-2.9
Government	72.4	71.6	71.0	.8	5.1
Federal Government	14.0	13.6	13.1	.4	.4
State and Local Government	58.4	58.1	57.9	.3	4.7

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1982 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

TABLE III

Montana Labor Market Areas 1/

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	Civilian Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate 2/		
	Jun. 1983	May 1983	Apr. 1983	Jun. 1983	May 1983	Apr. 1983	Jun. 1983	May 1983	Apr. 1983	Jun. 1983	May 1983	Apr. 1983
STATEWIDE	392.1	383.7	387.8	359.8	352.2	353.4	32.3	31.5	34.4	8.2	8.2	8.9
Great Falls SMSA	32.5	31.8	32.0	29.6	29.1	29.3	2.9	2.7	2.7	9.0	8.5	8.4
Billings SMSA	60.1	59.4	59.7	55.5	54.8	55.3	4.6	4.6	4.4	7.7	7.7	7.5
Western District 3/	198.4	194.5	197.1	181.5	177.4	177.7	16.9	17.1	19.4	8.5	8.8	9.9
Eastern District	193.7	189.2	190.6	178.3	174.8	175.6	15.4	14.4	15.0	7.9	7.6	7.8
ANACONDA-BUTTE	34.0	33.6	34.2	30.6	30.4	30.8	3.4	3.2	3.4	10.1	9.5	10.1
BOZEMAN	29.4	27.6	29.4	27.6	26.7	27.0	1.8	1.9	2.4	6.0	6.8	8.1
GLASGOW	19.6	18.8	19.0	18.1	17.4	17.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	7.7	7.3	7.7
GLENDIVE	18.8	18.5	18.8	17.2	16.8	16.8	1.6	1.7	2.0	8.7	9.1	10.5
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.4	12.9	12.9	12.3	11.9	11.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	8.4	7.5	8.1
HAVRE	13.8	13.3	13.6	12.7	12.4	12.5	1.1	.9	1.1	7.7	6.4	7.9
HELENA	30.8	30.7	30.8	28.7	28.6	28.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	6.9	6.9	6.9
KALISPELL	38.9	38.3	38.9	35.0	33.9	33.8	3.9	4.4	5.1	10.0	11.5	13.1
LEWISTOWN	12.0	11.6	11.6	11.1	10.8	10.7	.9	.8	.9	7.5	6.9	7.5
MILES CITY	20.1	19.7	19.8	18.6	18.4	18.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	7.3	6.6	6.5
MISSOULA	48.3	47.8	48.5	44.0	43.5	43.4	4.3	4.3	5.1	9.0	9.0	10.6
SHELBY-CUT BANK	20.5	18.7	18.6	19.0	17.4	17.2	1.5	1.3	1.4	7.3	6.7	7.3

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on map on inside back cover.
2/ Unemployment Rate is calculated on unrounded numbers.
3/ Western congressional district includes Anaconda-Butte, Bozeman, Helena, Kalispell, Missoula, and Shelby-Cut Bank less Chouteau County.

TABLE IV-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA JUNE 1983

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	392139	359818	32321	8.2
CASCADE	32481	29570	2911	9.0
YELLOWSTONE	60111	55467	4644	7.7
BEAVERHEAD	4811	4537	274	5.7
BIG HORN	5524	4992	532	9.6
BLAINE	3188	2891	297	9.3
BROADWATER	1622	1495	127	7.8
CARBON	3559	3290	269	7.6
CARTER	990	942	48	4.8
CHOUTEAU	3507	3347	160	4.6
CUSTER	6211	5878	333	5.4
DANIELS	1683	1618	65	3.9
DAWSON	7231	6548	683	9.4
DEER LODGE	4322	3712	610	14.1
FALLON	2468	2289	179	7.3
FERGUS	6292	5920	372	5.9
FLATHEAD	23190	20896	2294	9.9
GALLATIN	22469	21296	1173	5.2
GARFIELD	1055	1026	29	2.7
GLACIER	6755	6001	754	11.2
GOLDEN VALLEY	456	421	35	7.7
GRANITE	1271	1177	94	7.4
HILL	9348	8616	732	7.8
JEFFERSON	3545	3244	301	8.5
JUDITH BASIN	1500	1336	164	10.9
LAKE	9005	8363	642	7.1
LEWIS AND CLARK	25675	23971	1704	6.6
LIBERTY	1174	1144	30	2.6
LINCOLN	6672	5706	966	14.5
MC CONE	1516	1467	49	3.2
MADISON	2883	2708	175	6.1
MEAGHER	1230	1130	100	8.1
MINERAL	1741	1493	248	14.2
MISSOULA	34311	31643	2668	7.8
MUSSELSHELL	2031	1813	218	10.7
PARK	5682	5191	491	8.6
PETROLEUM	371	325	46	12.4
PHILLIPS	3264	3025	239	7.3
PONDERA	3816	3585	231	6.1
POWDER RIVER	1443	1358	85	5.9
POWELL	3646	3446	200	5.5
PRAIRIE	908	868	40	4.4
RAVALLI	8421	7413	1008	12.0
RICHLAND	7343	6606	737	10.0
ROOSEVELT	6140	5554	586	9.5
ROSEBUD	8415	7638	777	9.2
SANDERS	3877	3458	419	10.8
SHERIDAN	3503	3297	206	5.9
SILVER BOW	17064	14976	2088	12.2
STILLWATER	2511	2255	256	10.2
SWEET GRASS	1800	1737	63	3.5
TETON	3392	3237	155	4.6
TOOLE	3001	2798	203	6.8
TREASURE	539	502	37	6.9
VALLEY	4975	4574	401	8.1
WHEATLAND	1388	1320	68	4.9
WIBAUX	813	708	105	12.9

TABLE IV-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA MAY 1983

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	383656	352158	31498	8.2
CASCADE	31748	29054	2694	8.5
YELLOWSTONE	59380	54829	4551	7.7
BEAVERHEAD	4646	4406	240	5.2
BIG HORN	5289	4920	369	7.0
BLAINE	3073	2831	242	7.9
BROADWATER	1630	1490	140	8.6
CARBON	3474	3185	289	8.3
CARTER	939	873	66	7.0
CHOUTEAU	3286	3157	129	3.9
CUSTER	6250	5864	386	6.2
DANIELS	1609	1519	90	5.6
DAWSON	7065	6426	639	9.0
DEER LODGE	4295	3735	560	13.0
FALLON	2380	2236	144	6.1
FERGUS	6190	5818	372	6.0
FLATHEAD	23038	20278	2760	12.0
GALLATIN	21749	20443	1306	6.0
GARFIELD	987	958	29	2.9
GLACIER	5598	5010	588	10.5
GOLDEN VALLEY	430	397	33	7.7
GRANITE	1194	1071	123	10.3
HILL	9101	8521	580	6.4
JEFFERSON	3413	3119	294	8.6
JUDITH BASIN	1270	1203	67	5.3
LAKE	8656	8037	619	7.2
LEWIS AND CLARK	25709	24019	1690	6.6
LIBERTY	1123	1094	29	2.6
LINCOLN	6624	5591	1033	15.6
MC CONE	1459	1400	59	4.0
MADISON	2657	2470	187	7.0
MEAGHER	1212	1088	124	10.2
MINERAL	1674	1388	286	17.1
MISSOULA	34063	31440	2623	7.7
MUSSELSHELL	2007	1779	228	11.4
PARK	5585	5067	518	9.3
PETROLEUM	329	307	22	6.7
PHILLIPS	3091	2855	236	7.6
PONDERA	3715	3529	186	5.0
POWDER RIVER	1368	1284	84	6.1
POWELL	3637	3375	262	7.2
PRAIRIE	860	814	46	5.3
RAVALLI	8346	7339	1007	12.1
RICHLAND	7323	6498	825	11.3
ROOSEVELT	5934	5481	453	7.6
ROSEBUD	8310	7707	603	7.3
SANDERS	3779	3379	400	10.6
SHERIDAN	3425	3201	224	6.5
SILVER BOW	17196	15366	1830	10.6
STILLWATER	2406	2165	241	10.0
SWEET GRASS	1645	1582	63	3.8
TETON	3142	2987	155	4.9
TOOLE	2926	2728	198	6.8
TREASURE	509	479	30	5.9
VALLEY	4771	4390	381	8.0
WHEATLAND	1360	1286	74	5.4
WIBAUX	781	690	91	11.7

TABLE IV-C

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA APRIL 1983

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	387779	353380	34399	8.9
CASCADE	32019	29335	2684	8.4
YELLOWSTONE	59699	55251	4448	7.5
BEAVERHEAD	4637	4375	262	5.7
BIG HORN	5332	4909	423	7.9
BLAINE	3047	2802	245	8.0
BROADWATER	1650	1484	166	10.1
CARBON	3584	3294	290	8.1
CARTER	903	861	42	4.7
CHOUTEAU	3256	3129	127	3.9
CUSTER	6297	5875	422	6.7
DANIELS	1634	1561	73	4.5
DAWSON	7209	6423	786	10.9
DEER LODGE	4346	3755	591	13.6
FALLON	2428	2285	143	5.9
FERGUS	6171	5750	421	6.8
FLATHEAD	23558	20405	3153	13.4
GALLATIN	22526	20861	1665	7.4
GARFIELD	967	949	18	1.9
GLACIER	5584	4930	654	11.7
GOLDEN VALLEY	430	399	31	7.2
GRANITE	1168	1042	126	10.8
HILL	9421	8624	797	8.5
JEFFERSON	3354	3019	335	10.0
JUDITH BASIN	1250	1165	85	6.8
LAKE	8561	7948	613	7.2
LEWIS AND CLARK	25846	24204	1642	6.4
LIBERTY	1111	1080	31	2.8
LINCOLN	6748	5415	1333	19.8
MC CONE	1456	1404	52	3.6
MADISON	2670	2458	212	7.9
MEAGHER	1190	1060	130	10.9
MINERAL	1561	1185	376	24.1
MISSOULA	34821	31750	3071	8.8
MUSSELSHELL	2099	1863	236	11.2
PARK	5641	5062	579	10.3
PETROLEUM	334	306	28	8.4
PHILLIPS	3075	2813	262	8.5
PONDERA	3734	3513	221	5.9
POWDER RIVER	1356	1284	72	5.3
POWELL	3697	3392	305	8.2
PRAIRIE	863	800	63	7.3
RAVALLI	8433	7279	1154	13.7
RICHLAND	7501	6547	954	12.7
ROOSEVELT	5947	5449	498	8.4
ROSEBUD	8340	7763	577	6.9
SANDERS	3753	3205	548	14.6
SHERIDAN	3492	3257	235	6.7
SILVER BOW	17682	15738	1944	11.0
STILLWATER	2372	2114	258	10.9
SWEET GRASS	1630	1554	76	4.7
TETON	3127	2975	152	4.9
TOOLE	2897	2689	208	7.2
TREASURE	499	471	28	5.6
VALLEY	4779	4382	397	8.3
WHEATLAND	1320	1256	64	4.8
WIBAUX	774	681	93	12.0

TABLE V

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT			TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON					
				JUN. 1983 1/		MAY 1983		APR. 1983	
	JUN. 1/ 1983	MAY 1983	APR. 1983	TOTAL	PERCENT FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENT FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENT FEMALE
(Establishment Data)									
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers.	133.5	132.8	132.5	272.4	49.0%	267.6	49.6%	267.4	49.6%
Manufacturing.....	2.7	2.6	2.6	20.6	13.1%	19.9	13.1%	19.9	13.1%
Mining.....	.4	.4	.4	7.4	5.4%	7.1	5.6%	7.4	5.4%
Contract Construction.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	11.8	15.3%	10.4	17.3%	9.5	18.9%
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	4.2	4.2	4.2	20.4	20.6%	20.1	20.9%	19.8	21.2%
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	33.6	33.4	33.3	72.4	46.4%	72.2	46.3%	71.4	46.6%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	7.9	7.8	7.9	13.0	60.8%	12.7	61.4%	12.7	62.2%
Services.....	38.9	38.7	38.8	54.4	71.5%	53.7	72.1%	55.8	69.5%
Government 2/.....	44.0	43.8	43.5	72.4	60.8%	71.6	61.2%	71.0	61.3%

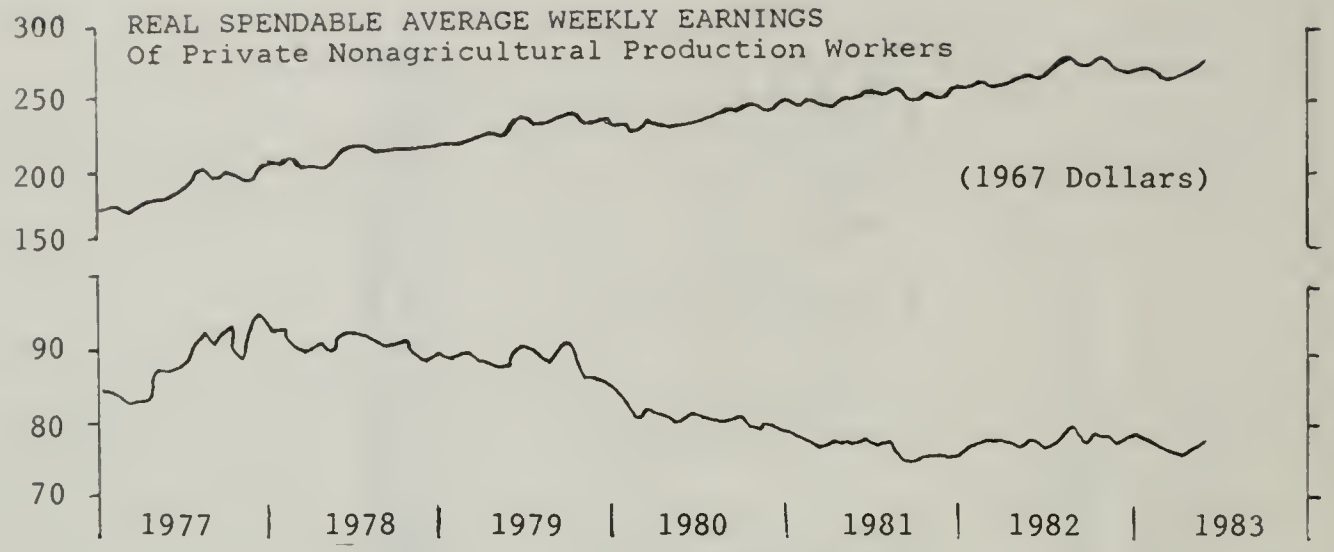
1/ Current month preliminary.

2/ Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.

Revised to 1982 Benchmarks. Establishment series began January 1974.

Prepared by the Department of Labor and Industry, Research & Analysis Bureau.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS



	Prelim. Jun. 1983	May 1983	Apr. 1983
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	$277.84	$272.24	$ 266.34
Taxes Withheld 3/	45.00	43.55	42.02
Spendable Earnings	232.84	228.69	224.32
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	154.49	151.51	148.25
Real Spendable Earnings	78.35	77.18	76.07

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1983	1982	1981	1983	1982	1981
January	267.92	255.84	245.28	77.20	76.47	78.44
February	263.53	258.96	247.52	76.03	77.07	78.20
March	262.87	258.82	244.84	75.68	77.15	76.99
April	266.34	259.29	248.29	76.07	76.94	77.45
May	272.24	263.76	249.48	77.18	77.17	77.09
June	(P) 277.84	263.50	254.14	(P) 78.35	76.32	77.65
July		269.26	254.46		77.62	77.43
August		277.04	255.20		79.43	77.08
September		267.59	249.90		76.93	75.00
October		272.57	251.66		77.98	75.29
November		269.92	250.99		77.41	75.89
December		266.40	253.08		78.25	75.28

Real Spendable Earnings

After dropping slightly in March, Montana's Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings rose for three consecutive months. The preliminary June number of $78.35 is the highest in the series since August, 1982. Gross earnings leveled out during the last half of 1982 and early 1983, but have shown signs of growth since March 1983. Gross earnings during the second quarter 1983 were nearly 4% higher than the second quarter 1982. Real spendable earnings reflected only half a percentage point higher in the second quarter 1983 compared to the respective quarter in 1982.

- -

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers. 2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers. 3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

TABLE VI

MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jun. 1983	May 1983	Apr. 1983	Jun. 1983	May 1983	Apr. 1983	Jun. 1983	May 1983	Apr. 1983
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	$277.84	$272.24	$266.34	33.8	33.2	32.8	8.22	8.20	8.12
MANUFACTURING.....	419.93	414.34	405.27	40.3	39.2	39.5	10.42	10.57	10.26
Durable Goods.....	447.28	442.66	436.04	41.3	40.5	40.6	10.83	10.93	10.74
Primary Metal Industries..	518.99	559.88	539.72	36.6	38.8	41.2	14.18	14.43	13.10
Nondurable Goods.....	362.52	355.75	344.83	38.2	36.6	37.4	9.49	9.72	9.22
Food & Kindred Products...	327.24	315.81	313.12	37.7	36.3	37.5	8.68	8.70	8.35
MINING.....	553.05	528.49	559.37	45.0	41.0	42.7	12.29	12.89	13.10
Metal Mining.....	592.73	559.99	595.02	44.6	42.2	42.2	13.29	13.27	14.10
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	578.51	506.34	531.71	38.8	33.4	35.4	14.91	15.16	15.02
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	429.90	448.04	424.54	38.8	40.4	39.2	11.08	11.09	10.83
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services...	396.02	422.25	406.11	36.1	40.1	39.2	10.97	10.53	10.36
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..	204.15	200.59	198.63	31.7	31.1	30.7	6.44	6.45	6.47
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE.....	200.68	210.82	205.18	34.6	36.1	34.6	5.80	5.84	5.93
SERVICES.....	196.60	197.28	191.62	30.2	29.8	29.3	6.51	6.62	6.54

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950;Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

Table VII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

AREAS	Jun. 1983	May 1983	Apr. 1983	Year to Date 1983	1982
STATE OF MONTANA	622	605	589	3439	3478
GREAT FALLS SMSA	45	34	52	231	216
BILLINGS SMSA	96	96	81	513	469
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS AND MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	83	90	104	538	578
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	34	37	34	187	231
Beaverhead	7	9	7	41	43
Deer Lodge	8	5	2	25	22
Granite	2	0	2	7	13
Madison	2	5	2	14	28
Powell	2	2	5	13	17
Silver Bow	13	16	16	87	108
BOZEMAN LMA	50	50	43	304	258
Gallatin	41	35	33	229	207
Meagher	2	2	4	13	15
Park	7	13	6	62	36
GLASGOW LMA	21	34	19	135	133
Daniels	1	3	2	7	11
Phillips	3	3	1	16	24
Roosevelt	8	11	10	52	43
Sheridan	5	4	3	23	30
Valley	4	13	3	37	25
GLENDIVE LMA	19	23	18	109	188
Dawson	12	9	8	48	49
Garfield	2	3	1	7	5
McCone	1	6	1	10	8
Prairie	0	1	1	2	6
Richland	3	4	7	40	117
Wibaux	1	0	0	2	3
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	18	13	17	72	79
Big Horn	5	6	4	24	20
Carbon	6	5	7	27	30
Stillwater	7	2	5	16	19
Sweet Grass	0	0	1	5	10

AREAS	Jun. 1983	May 1983	Apr. 1983	Year to Date 1983	1982
HAVRE LMA	20	11	12	74	89
Blaine	3	3	0	12	17
Hill	15	6	11	54	62
Liberty	2	2	1	8	10
HELENA LMA	41	35	37	219	216
Broadwater	1	3	3	14	20
Jefferson	1	1	4	15	12
Lewis and Clark	39	31	30	190	184
KALISPELL LMA	74	64	60	376	387
Flathead	52	43	37	253	240
Lake	9	12	9	60	78
Lincoln	13	9	14	63	69
LEWISTOWN LMA	15	11	14	75	62
Fergus	8	3	9	41	30
Golden Valley	0	0	0	1	2
Judith Basin	1	2	0	8	5
Musselshell	5	5	4	18	19
Petroleum	0	0	0	0	0
Wheatland	1	1	1	7	6
MILES CITY LMA	17	19	12	97	92
Carter	0	3	0	7	5
Custer	5	5	6	35	30
Fallon	0	4	2	8	15
Powder River	3	2	1	12	6
Rosebud	8	5	3	33	36
Treasure	1	0	0	2	0
MISSOULA LMA	65	65	61	383	360
Mineral	5	2	3	15	10
Missoula	38	45	43	255	257
Ravalli	16	14	12	87	73
Sanders	6	4	3	26	20
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	24	23	25	126	120
Chouteau	4	4	4	24	23
Glacier	8	7	2	30	38
Pondera	2	4	2	21	23
Teton	3	1	4	17	18
Toole	7	7	13	34	18

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIMS TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals' reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1983	1982	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims	33,045	30,690	2,355	7.7%
Continued Claims	346,583	366,734	-20,151	-5.5%
Number of Benefit Payments	320,050	333,332	-13,282	-4.0%
Amount of Benefits Paid	$38,470,674	$37,409,056	$1,061,618	2.8%
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$122.71	$120.81	$1.90	1.6%

MONTHLY

	Jun. 1983	May 1983	Apr. 1983	Change to Current Month from same mnth a yr ago Net	Percent
Initial Claims1/	4,450	3,592	6,099	-372	-7.7%
Continued Claims1/	43,182	47,597	53,369	-10,951	-20.2%
Number of Benefit Payments1/	42,222	40,504	50,978	-6,383	-13.1%
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$5,059,779	$4,913,913	$6,094,231	-$440,702	-8.0%
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt1/2/	$122.71	$123.63	$123.84	$.97	0.8%
Trust Fund Balance	$4,528,450*	$8,910,680*	-$5,744,820*	-$9,334,223	-67.3%

1/ Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.
2/ Derived According to Definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".

* Includes Loan from Federal Government for Total of $8,556,388.

TABLE VIII-A

ETA5-159B DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JUNE 1987

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	263	25,081.10
BIGHORN	524	55,094.60
BLAINE	244	23,269.56
BROADWATER	130	14,336.37
CARBON	288	33,682.94
CARTER	21	1,770.00
CASCADE	3,823	389,062.48
CHOUTEAU	133	13,178.00
CUSTER	357	34,782.08
DANIELS	45	4,865.00
DAWSON	1,020	124,222.00
DEER LODGE	884	103,994.04
FALLON	178	20,993.00
FERGUS	374	33,215.01
FLATHEAD	2,926	327,389.75
GALLATIN	1,771	174,348.23
GARFIELD	30	2,755.00
GLACIER	945	87,921.23
GOLDEN VALLEY	28	3,649.00
GRANITE	105	11,082.00
HILL	787	82,270.25
JEFFERSON	367	46,641.00
JUDITH BASIN	40	3,762.61
LAKE	673	65,289.96
LEWIS AND CLARK	2,163	241,904.83
LIBERTY	14	1,433.00
LINCOLN	1,158	125,623.62
MCCONE	21	2,149.00
MADISON	142	15,514.00
MEAGHER	106	10,777.00
MINERAL	140	13,937.06
MISSOULA	3,347	340,993.66
MUSSELSHELL	272	33,355.00
PARK	598	54,714.64
PETROLEUM	10	585.00
PHILLIPS	256	27,007.66
PONDERA	183	17,780.00
POWDER RIVER	88	11,252.00
POWELL	219	21,379.34
PRAIRIE	25	2,850.00
RAVALLI	994	101,328.32
RICHLAND	1,111	141,507.20
ROOSEVELT	545	58,565.54
ROSEBUD	850	104,231.00
SANDERS	488	49,697.32
SHERIDAN	237	28,469.00
SILVER BOW	3,433	401,815.51
STILLWATER	368	41,185.40
SWEET GRASS	61	5,718.00
TETON	113	13,208.00
TOOLE	274	31,637.90
TREASURE	39	5,550.00
VALLEY	386	39,150.00
WHEATLAND	44	5,112.00
WIBAUX	71	8,342.12
YELLOWSTONE	6,085	658,653.21
INTRASTATE	39,731	4,771,349.76
INTERSTATE	2,491	288,449.82
TOTAL	42,222	5,059,799.58

TABLE VIII-B

ETA5-1598 DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
MAY 1983

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	240	21,927.04
BIGHORN	290	32,516.30
BLAINE	149	15,268.96
BROADWATER	185	22,375.63
CARBON	304	35,376.37
CARTER	20	2,304.00
CASCADE	3,420	370,553.82
CHOUTEAU	112	11,889.00
CUSTER	397	39,305.08
DANIELS	30	3,763.00
DAWSON	1,045	125,320.05
DEER LODGE	780	98,489.40
FALLON	167	20,933.00
FERGUS	379	38,214.79
FLATHEAD	3,857	463,829.13
GALLATIN	2,101	203,795.04
GARFIELD	39	4,023.00
GLACIER	516	52,899.34
GOLDEN VALLEY	25	3,940.00
GRANITE	137	15,153.00
HILL	599	70,602.53
JEFFERSON	326	42,941.00
JUDITH BASIN	32	3,037.00
LAKE	497	50,887.91
LEWIS AND CLARK	1,995	227,303.36
LIBERTY	20	1,930.00
LINCOLN	1,419	166,637.38
MCCONE	42	4,538.00
MADISON	156	19,253.00
MEAGHER	132	15,496.00
MINERAL	171	19,613.56
MISSOULA	3,054	322,867.73
MUSSELSHELL	301	37,549.00
PARK	624	59,366.83
PETROLEUM	4	164.00
PHILLIPS	240	26,918.00
PONDERA	183	19,537.00
POWDER RIVER	126	14,668.00
POWELL	291	33,205.56
PRAIRIE	27	3,254.00
RAVALLI	1,061	117,684.57
RICHLAND	1,236	159,425.00
ROOSEVELT	443	51,063.49
ROSEBUD	724	96,054.00
SANDERS	371	42,789.05
SHERIDAN	272	35,978.00
SILVER BOW	2,576	311,445.76
STILLWATER	338	37,966.64
SWEET GRASS	55	5,367.00
TETON	128	14,924.61
TOOLE	277	32,009.00
TREASURE	30	3,933.00
VALLEY	325	34,740.00
WHEATLAND	54	6,667.00
WIBAUX	85	10,114.16
YELLOWSTONE	5,372	660,269.26
INTRASTATE	38,291	4,651,113.61
INTERSTATE	2,213	262,799.73
TOTAL	40,504	4,913,913.34

TABLE VIII-C

ETAS-1508 DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
APRIL 1983

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	341	39,362.74
BIGHORN	396	46,955.62
BLAINE	218	22,456.77
BROADWATER	205	24,173.01
CARBON	356	42,597.74
CARTER	41	4,184.00
CASCADE	3,675	421,[illegible].56
CHOUTEAU	110	12,311.00
CUSTER	470	49,060.38
DANIELS	47	5,843.00
DAWSON	1,355	160,442.86
DEER LODGE	858	107,025.60
FALLON	223	26,504.00
FERGUS	547	54,847.34
FLATHEAD	4,707	588,242.41
GALLATIN	2,694	278,300.64
GARFIELD	36	3,996.00
GLACIER	643	61,450.68
GOLDEN VALLEY	30	4,671.00
GRANITE	170	20,565.00
HILL	822	96,924.72
JEFFERSON	412	54,506.47
JUDITH BASIN	45	4,235.00
LAKE	623	82,791.80
LEWIS AND CLARK	2,424	282,471.84
LIBERTY	42	4,617.00
LINCOLN	1,360	204,947.65
MCCONE	59	6,271.30
MADISON	229	26,528.00
MEAGHER	201	24,484.00
MINERAL	354	42,510.70
MISSOULA	4,259	481,357.71
MUSSELSHELL	305	39,506.00
PARK	699	86,586.42
PETROLEUM	8	1,053.00
PHILLIPS	320	38,083.30
PONDERA	213	24,328.00
POWDER RIVER	123	14,166.00
POWELL	455	55,329.00
PRAIRIE	49	6,717.00
RAVALLI	1,493	174,483.40
RICHLAND	1,722	222,956.04
ROOSEVELT	592	67,603.00
ROSEBUD	889	119,172.00
SANDERS	645	79,752.[illegible]
SHERIDAN	400	54,154.00
SILVER BOW	2,686	323,564.66
STILLWATER	350	40,734.00
SWEET GRASS	74	9,492.00
TETON	132	15,797.58
TOOLE	256	30,760.00
TREASURE	30	4,423.00
VALLEY	507	57,201.24
WHEATLAND	59	7,272.00
WIBAUX	125	15,[illegible]73.00
YELLOWSTONE	7,33[illegible]	809,[illegible]4.[illegible]7
INTRASTATE	47,393	5,780,133.75
INTERSTATE	2,585	314,097.63
TOTAL	50,[illegible]78	6,094,231.38

TABLE IX

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1983 THRU JUNE 1983

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	2,366	236,308.57
BIGHORN	2,877	337,447.22
BLAINE	1,852	193,484.46
BROADWATER	1,544	186,965.65
CARBON	2,229	270,453.83
CARTER	203	24,303.00
CASCADE	26,806	2,938,315.94
CHOUTEAU	884	97,227.00
CUSTER	3,230	356,035.48
DANIELS	393	47,910.00
DAWSON	7,749	921,828.65
DEER LODGE	5,599	688,509.54
FALLON	1,281	154,292.00
FERGUS	3,913	407,617.99
FLATHEAD	26,852	3,114,713.87
GALLATIN	16,741	1,743,658.01
GARFIELD	203	21,693.00
GLACIER	4,453	431,329.72
GOLDEN VALLEY	236	34,490.00
GRANITE	1,154	142,855.89
HILL	5,345	600,607.43
JEFFERSON	2,805	356,813.91
JUDITH BASIN	356	33,487.04
LAKE	4,899	495,258.16
LEWIS AND CLARK	16,161	1,855,676.72
LIBERTY	329	38,620.00
LINCOLN	10,985	1,283,604.94
MCCONE	330	36,235.00
MADISON	1,742	203,093.89
MEAGHER	1,478	180,890.84
MINERAL	3,158	405,489.38
MISSOULA	25,229	2,627,327.70
MUSSELSHELL	1,942	245,386.00
PARK	4,479	418,495.21
PETROLEUM	70	7,042.00
PHILLIPS	2,282	275,366.05
PONDERA	1,517	166,365.93
POWDER RIVER	623	76,885.00
POWELL	2,342	272,837.48
PRAIRIE	320	41,636.00
RAVALLI	8,723	935,310.78
RICHLAND	9,112	1,165,266.48
ROOSEVELT	3,433	390,447.02
ROSEBUD	5,476	722,266.92
SANDERS	4,580	554,912.81
SHERIDAN	1,894	250,726.00
SILVER BOW	18,218	2,176,384.08
STILLWATER	2,694	319,364.26
SWEET GRASS	474	50,777.00
TETON	1,254	142,048.24
TOOLE	1,677	206,543.90
TREASURE	205	28,208.00
VALLEY	3,371	383,056.44
WHEATLAND	512	61,609.82
WIBAUX	701	88,026.28
YELLOWSTONE	44,680	5,195,784.41
INTRASTATE	304,070	36,538,753.95
INTERSTATE	15,980	1,931,941.76
TOTAL	320,050	38,470,695.71

ANNUAL TABLES 1982

1982 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	392000	358000	34000	8.6
CASCADE	33340	30533	2807	8.4
YELLOWSTONE	60403	56554	3849	6.4
BEAVERHEAD	4825	4527	298	6.2
BIG HORN	5412	4912	500	9.2
BLAINE	3007	2722	285	9.5
BROADWATER	1565	1411	154	9.8
CARBON	3693	3423	270	7.3
CARTER	909	877	32	3.5
CHOUTEAU	3078	2966	112	3.6
CUSTER	6196	5810	386	6.2
DANIELS	1618	1570	48	3.0
DAWSON	7189	6696	493	6.9
DEER LODGE	4588	3903	685	14.9
FALLON	2416	2321	95	3.9
FERGUS	6195	5710	485	7.8
FLATHEAD	24443	21264	3179	13.0
GALLATIN	22263	20845	1418	6.4
GARFIELD	911	887	24	2.6
GLACIER	5912	5210	702	11.9
GOLDEN VALLEY	416	383	33	7.9
GRANITE	1234	1087	147	11.9
HILL	9214	8507	707	7.7
JEFFERSON	2841	2533	308	10.8
JUDITH BASIN	1258	1184	74	5.9
LAKE	8731	7928	853	9.7
LEWIS AND CLARK	25677	23822	1855	7.2
LIBERTY	1102	1052	50	4.5
LINCOLN	7600	6095	1505	19.8
MC CONE	1461	1405	56	3.8
MADISON	2756	2562	194	7.0
MEAGHER	1163	1056	107	9.2
MINERAL	1810	1394	416	23.0
MISSOULA	34966	31722	3244	9.3
MUSSELSHELL	2146	1955	191	8.9
PARK	6236	5561	675	10.8
PETROLEUM	306	294	12	3.9
PHILLIPS	3064	2828	236	7.7
PONDERA	3591	3395	196	5.5
POWDER RIVER	1399	1355	44	3.1
POWELL	3459	3104	355	10.3
PRAIRIE	883	836	47	5.3
RAVALLI	8654	7371	1283	14.8
RICHLAND	7639	7052	587	7.7
ROOSEVELT	5796	5358	438	7.6
ROSEBUD	7624	7146	478	6.3
SANDERS	4014	3364	650	16.2
SHERIDAN	3614	3443	171	4.7
SILVER BOW	17901	15878	2023	11.3
STILLWATER	2367	2162	205	8.7
SWEET GRASS	1677	1598	79	4.7
TETON	3312	3135	177	5.3
TOOLE	2865	2676	189	6.6
TREASURE	452	428	24	5.3
VALLEY	4689	4280	409	8.7
WHEATLAND	1297	1204	93	7.2
WIBAUX	777	707	70	9.0

1981 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	384000	357000	27000	6.9
CASCADE	33871	31151	2720	8.0
YELLOWSTONE	56947	53891	3056	5.4
BEAVERHEAD	4558	4372	186	4.1
BIG HORN	5747	5219	528	9.2
BLAINE	3104	2829	275	8.9
BROADWATER	1484	1379	105	7.1
CARBON	3558	3395	163	4.6
CARTER	891	875	16	1.8
CHOUTEAU	3077	3012	65	2.1
CUSTER	6150	5850	300	4.9
DANIELS	1452	1420	32	2.2
DAWSON	6795	6580	215	3.2
DEER LODGE	4911	4070	841	17.1
FALLON	2412	2359	53	2.2
FERGUS	6247	5922	325	5.2
FLATHEAD	24066	21634	2432	10.1
GALLATIN	20959	19805	1154	5.5
GARFIELD	843	827	16	1.9
GLACIER	5900	5185	715	12.1
GOLDEN VALLEY	408	394	14	3.4
GRANITE	1187	1081	106	8.9
HILL	9128	8545	583	6.4
JEFFERSON	2561	2369	192	7.5
JUDITH BASIN	1203	1169	34	2.8
LAKE	8255	7599	656	7.9
LEWIS AND CLARK	25500	24028	1472	5.8
LIBERTY	1139	1100	39	3.4
LINCOLN	7548	6410	1138	15.1
MC CONE	1345	1319	26	1.9
MADISON	2583	2465	118	4.6
MEAGHER	1071	1001	70	6.5
MINERAL	1903	1663	240	12.6
MISSOULA	35441	32164	3277	9.2
MUSSELSHELL	2088	2028	60	2.9
PARK	5960	5465	495	8.3
PETROLEUM	309	300	9	2.9
PHILLIPS	2937	2797	140	4.8
PONDERA	3567	3449	118	3.3
POWDER RIVER	1329	1301	28	2.1
POWELL	3285	3011	274	8.3
PRAIRIE	883	842	41	4.6
RAVALLI	8395	7461	934	11.1
RICHLAND	7808	7626	182	2.3
ROOSEVELT	5439	5121	318	5.8
ROSEBUD	6112	5680	432	7.1
SANDERS	3994	3532	462	11.6
SHERIDAN	3586	3540	46	1.3
SILVER BOW	18349	16824	1525	8.3
STILLWATER	2335	2241	94	4.0
SWEET GRASS	1727	1668	59	3.4
TETON	3267	3160	107	3.3
TOOLE	3018	2911	107	3.5
TREASURE	445	433	12	2.7
VALLEY	4986	4667	319	6.4
WHEATLAND	1198	1146	52	4.3
WIBAUX	749	719	30	4.0

MONTANA

ANNUAL STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1982

U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

July 1983

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	367.5	372.2	381.5	391.4	400.1	410.4	406.4	406.0	399.2	394.1	389.8	384.5	392.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	333.5	334.6	343.5	356.8	367.1	374.8	372.1	374.7	370.3	363.1	355.9	349.7	358.0
Persons Employed in Agriculture	19.8	21.5	25.9	31.8	32.8	37.3	40.0	42.8	33.3	28.3	24.4	21.0	29.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	34.0	37.6	38.0	34.6	33.0	35.6	34.3	32.3	28.9	31.0	33.9	34.8	34.0
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted	9.3	10.1	10.0	8.8	8.2	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.2	7.9	8.7	9.1	8.6
Percent Of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	7.7	8.3	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.9	8.9	8.6	9.1	9.2	8.9	8.6
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data) 3/.	267.0	264.3	266.0	270.6	275.5	278.5	272.2	271.5	275.8	275.7	273.8	271.3	271.9
MANUFACTURING	20.3	19.0	18.5	19.5	20.0	20.8	20.8	20.5	20.6	20.9	20.0	19.9	20.1
Durable Goods	11.3	10.3	10.0	10.8	11.4	12.0	12.0	11.7	11.6	11.4	10.9	10.8	11.2
24 Lumber and Wood Products	6.7	5.9	5.6	6.4	6.9	7.4	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8
33 Primary Metal Industries	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other Durable Goods	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.6	3.0
Non-Durable Goods	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.5	9.1	9.1	8.9
20 Food and Kindred Products	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.7
27 Printing and Publishing	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
Other Non-Durable Goods	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
MINING	10.7	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.3	9.0	8.9	8.6	9.6
10 Metal Mining	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining.	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	5.7
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	9.8	9.5	10.1	11.3	12.8	14.1	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.6	12.6	11.9	12..
15 General Building Contractors	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.3	2..
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.6	5.4	5.9	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.5	4.8	5.1
17 Special Trade Contractors	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	21.9	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.3	22.5	22.3	22.2	21.7	21.4	20.9	20.8	21.8
40 Railroad Transportation	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.2
41-47 Transportation except Railroad	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.2
48 & 49 Commun.,Electric,Gas,Sanitary Services ..	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.9	9.5
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	69.6	68.7	70.0	71.0	72.5	74.0	72.8	74.4	74.9	74.2	73.7	72.9	72.4
Wholesale Trade	17.0	17.0	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.5	17.4	17.2	17.1	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.2
Retail Trade	52.6	51.8	52.9	53.8	55.2	56.5	55.5	57.1	57.8	56.9	56.6	55.7	55.2
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories.	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.6	8.0	8.4	7.9
54 Food Stores	8.0	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.9	7.7	8.0
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.8	7.0
58 Eating and Drinking Places	19.2	19.2	20.1	20.7	21.5	22.2	21.3	22.8	23.2	23.0	22.4	21.7	21.4
52,57,59 Bldg.,Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc....	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.7	11.0	11.0	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.1	10.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.2	13.0	12.9	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.8
SERVICES	54.6	54.6	55.1	55.8	55.9	57.3	57.3	57.1	57.1	55.2	55.2	54.9	55.8
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.4	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.1	6.3	6.7	6.7	6.7
72 Personal Services	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5
80 Medical and Other Health Services	20.1	20.0	20.1	20.3	20.3	20.6	20.7	20.6	20.8	20.5	20.6	20..	2..4
Other Services	26.1	26.0	26.3	26.8	26.7	26.5	26.3	26.2	26.9	25.9	25.5	24.9	26.2
GOVERNMENT	67.3	67.5	67.6	68.2	69.6	67.3	62.3	61.1	65.1	69.0	70.1	68.9	67.1
91 Federal Government	12.2	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.8	13.6	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.0	13.2	13.3	12.9
92 State Colleges and Universities	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.6	6.6	6.6	5.9	9..	1..3	8..	8.1
92 Other State Government	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.2	10.1	9.8	9.8	1..1	1..0
93 Local Education	22.8	23.0	22.1	23.2	23.3	18.0	16.0	16.0	21.2	23.2	24..	23.5	21.5
93 Other Local Government	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.4	14.8	15.8	15.8	15.4	14.6	14.0	13..	13.2	14.6

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes nonagricultural self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification.

Produced in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, by Research and Analysis, Department of Labor & Industry, Helena, Montana.
Revised to 1982 Benchmarks.

MONTANA

ANNUAL STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1981

U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

July 1983

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	361.6	365.1	372.3	384.2	388.6	401.3	400.4	402.4	390.1	385.3	380.0	376.6	384.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	332.1	333.6	343.1	356.0	362.8	372.3	374.0	377.5	367.3	362.8	353.9	348.6	357.0
Persons Employed In Agriculture	20.3	22.1	26.5	32.6	33.6	38.3	40.9	43.8	34.2	29.0	25.0	21.5	30.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	29.5	31.5	29.2	28.2	25.8	29.0	26.4	24.9	22.8	22.5	26.0	28.0	27.0
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted	8.2	8.6	7.9	7.3	6.6	7.2	6.6	6.2	5.8	5.8	6.9	7.4	6.9
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	6.6	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.3	6.9
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data) 3/.	274.8	273.1	276.2	280.8	284.1	287.6	285.7	286.9	287.0	286.2	281.3	278.5	281.8
MANUFACTURING	23.1	22.7	22.4	22.3	22.8	23.8	24.5	24.5	24.0	23.9	22.8	21.5	23.2
Durable Goods	14.1	13.7	13.4	13.6	14.1	14.9	15.6	15.6	15.1	14.5	13.6	12.4	14.2
24 Lumber and Wood Products	8.8	8.5	8.1	8.3	8.6	9.3	9.9	10.0	9.4	9.0	8.2	7.3	8.8
33 Primary Metal Products	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0
Other Durable Goods	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.4
Non-Durable Goods	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.6	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.4	9.2	9.1	9.0
20 Food and Kindred Products	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.8
27 Printing and Publishing	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Other Non-Durable Goods	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
MINING	10.4	10.5	11.0	11.0	11.3	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.3	11.8	11.4	11.3	11.5
10 Metal Mining	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.3
12 & 14 Bitum, Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining.	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.0	6.9
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	10.9	9.9	10.8	12.2	13.0	14.2	15.8	15.8	15.3	15.5	14.1	12.5	13.3
15 General Building Contractors	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.7
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	2.9	2.6	3.2	3.9	4.6	5.3	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.4	4.7	4.7
17 Special Trade Contractors	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	4.8	4.4	4.9
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	22.1	22.0	22.0	22.8	22.9	23.1	23.1	23.0	22.8	22.8	22.4	22.2	22.6
40 Railroad Transportation	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.3	6.0
41-47 Transportation except Railroad	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.1
48 & 49 Commun.,Electric,Gas,Sanitary Services...	9.1	9.0	9.1	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.5
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	70.3	69.4	70.4	71.6	73.0	74.9	74.7	75.4	74.7	73.5	73.3	73.8	72.9
Wholesale Trade	17.5	17.3	17.5	17.8	18.0	18.3	18.3	18.4	18.2	18.0	17.9	17.8	17.9
Retail Trade	52.8	52.1	52.9	53.8	55.0	56.6	56.4	57.0	56.5	55.4	55.5	56.1	55.0
53 & 56 General Mechandise, Apparel, Accessories.	8.2	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.5	9.1	8.2
54 Food Stores	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.0
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.4
58 Eating and Drinking Places	18.9	19.0	19.6	20.0	20.8	21.9	21.4	21.8	21.4	20.9	20.6	20.2	20.5
52,57,59 Bldg.,Mat., Farm Equip.,Furn., Misc.	10.5	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.2	10.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.8	12.7	12.9	12.9
SERVICES	54.9	55.2	55.8	56.2	55.9	57.1	57.2	57.4	57.5	56.0	55.1	55.2	56.1
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	6.2	6.4	6.5	7.0	7.0	7.9	8.2	8.2	7.6	6.5	6.1	6.2	7.0
72 Personal Services	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
80 Medical and Other Health Services	18.6	18.7	18.8	18.9	19.0	19.4	19.7	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.2	19.4
Other Services	27.5	27.6	27.8	27.7	27.3	27.3	26.8	26.7	27.4	26.9	26.4	26.3	27.2
GOVERNMENT	70.3	70.6	71.0	71.8	72.2	69.3	64.9	65.3	67.4	69.9	69.3	69.0	69.3
91 Federal Government	12.8	12.6	12.6	12.9	13.4	13.9	14.9	14.9	14.7	13.9	13.2	12.9	13.6
92 State Colleges and Universities	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.5	6.1	5.4	5.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	7.8
92 Other State Government	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.3	10.3	10.9	10.3	10.6	10.2	9.9	9.9	10.4
93 Local Education	24.6	25.0	25.4	25.0	24.9	20.7	26.7	17.6	21.1	22.8	23.2	23.3	22.5
93 Other Local Government	14.0	14.1	14.0	14.7	14.9	15.9	16.4	17.0	15.4	14.5	14.4	14.4	15.0

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes nonagricultural self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification

Produced in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, by Research and Analysis, Department of Labor & Industry, Helena, Montana.

Revised to 1982 Benchmarks.

BILLINGS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(YELLOWSTONE COUNTY, MONTANA)

Annual Labor Force Report
(In Thousands)

	1982											July 1983	
	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
(Residence Data)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	57.2	57.4	58.5	59.9	61.4	62.6	61.4	60.9	61.8	61.2	61.2	61.3	60.4
EMPLOYED PERSONS	54.0	53.8	54.8	56.4	57.5	58.2	57.1	56.9	58.1	57.5	57.3	57.1	56.6
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.2	3.8
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	5.6	6.3	6.3	5.8	6.3	7.1	7.0	6.6	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.9	6.4
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	4.8	5.1	5.6	5.9	6.6	6.6	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.4
(Establishment Data)													
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 3/	46.1	45.7	46.2	47.0	47.5	48.1	47.4	47.5	48.3	48.3	48.2	47.3	47.3
Manufacturing	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9
Contract Construction	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	15.2	15.1	15.4	15.8	15.9	16.0	15.9	16.0	16.2	15.7	15.6	15.4	15.7
Wholesale Trade	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2
Retail Trade	10.0	9.8	10.1	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.7	11.0	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3
Services and Mining	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.3
Government	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.9	8.2	7.5	7.6	8.2	8.7	8.7	8.0	8.0
Federal Government	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6
State and Local Government	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.6	5.9	5.9	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.3

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Residence series began January 1970.
2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Revised to 1982 Benchmarks.
3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification. Establishment series began January 1964.
Produced in cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics by Research and Analysis Bureau, Department of Labor & Industry, Helena, Montana.

BILLINGS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(YELLOWSTONE COUNTY, MONTANA)

Annual Labor Force Report
(In Thousands)

1981 — July 1983

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
(Residence Data)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	54.2	54.4	55.0	55.9	56.6	58.3	58.1	59.1	57.6	57.9	58.0	58.1	57.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	50.7	50.6	51.6	52.8	53.7	54.7	54.9	56.2	55.2	55.6	55.4	55.3	53.9
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.1
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	6.5	7.1	6.3	5.6	5.2	6.2	5.5	5.0	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.7	5.4
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.4
(Establishment Data)													
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 3/	46.6	46.3	46.9	47.4	47.8	48.4	48.6	48.6	49.2	49.6	49.6	49.3	48.2
Manufacturing	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.2
Contract Construction	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	15.4	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.0	16.0	16.3	16.4	15.8
Wholesale Trade	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.6
Retail Trade	9.8	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.8	11.0	10.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4
Services and Mining	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.4
Government	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.6
Federal Government	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
State and Local Government	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Residence series began January 1970.
2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Revised to 1982 Benchmarks.
3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification. Establishment series began January 1964.
Produced in cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics by Research and Analysis Bureau, Department of Labor & Industry, Helena, Montana.

GREAT FALLS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(CASCADE COUNTY, MONTANA)

Annual Labor Force Report
(In Thousands)

	1982											July 1983	
	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
(Residence Data)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	32.4	32.6	32.9	33.8	34.0	35.2	34.2	34.2	33.6	32.9	33.0	31.2	33.3
EMPLOYED PERSONS	29.7	29.7	30.1	31.2	31.3	32.0	31.2	31.3	31.0	30.2	30.1	28.6	30.5
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.8	.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	.8	1.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.8
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	8.3	9.0	8.6	7.8	7.8	9.1	8.7	8.6	7.7	8.2	8.8	8.4	8.4
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	7.1	7.8	8.1	7.8	8.3	8.3	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.2	8.4	8.4
(Establishment Data)													
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 3/	26.9	26.6	26.7	27.3	27.2	27.7	27.1	27.3	27.1	26.7	26.6	26.1	26.9
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Contract Construction	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	.7	1.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.7
Wholesale Trade	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
Retail Trade	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0
Services and Mining	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.2	6.9	7.0
Government	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.2	4.7	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2
Federal Government	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
State and Local Government	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Residence series began January 1970.
2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Revised to 1982 Benchmarks.
3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification. Establishment series began January 1964.
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GREAT FALLS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(CASCADE COUNTY, MONTANA)

Annual Labor Force Report
(In Thousands)

1981 — July 1983

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
(Residence Data)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	33.5	33.6	34.1	34.3	34.1	35.5	34.3	34.3	33.7	33.1	33.1	33.0	33.9
EMPLOYED PERSONS	30.5	30.3	31.1	31.2	31.3	32.2	31.5	31.7	31.5	31.1	30.9	30.6	31.2
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.8	.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	1.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	8.9	9.7	8.7	9.0	8.3	9.4	8.1	7.5	6.6	6.1	6.6	7.2	8.0
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	7.6	8.6	8.3	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.1	7.1	7.3	8.0
(Establishment Data)													
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 3/	28.5	28.3	28.7	28.6	28.7	29.5	29.2	29.7	29.4	29.7	30.0	30.4	29.2
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Contract Construction	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.8	10.0	10.2	9.6
Wholesale Trade	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
Retail Trade	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.1
Services and Mining	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.1
Government	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Federal Government	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
State and Local Government	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Residence series began January 1970.
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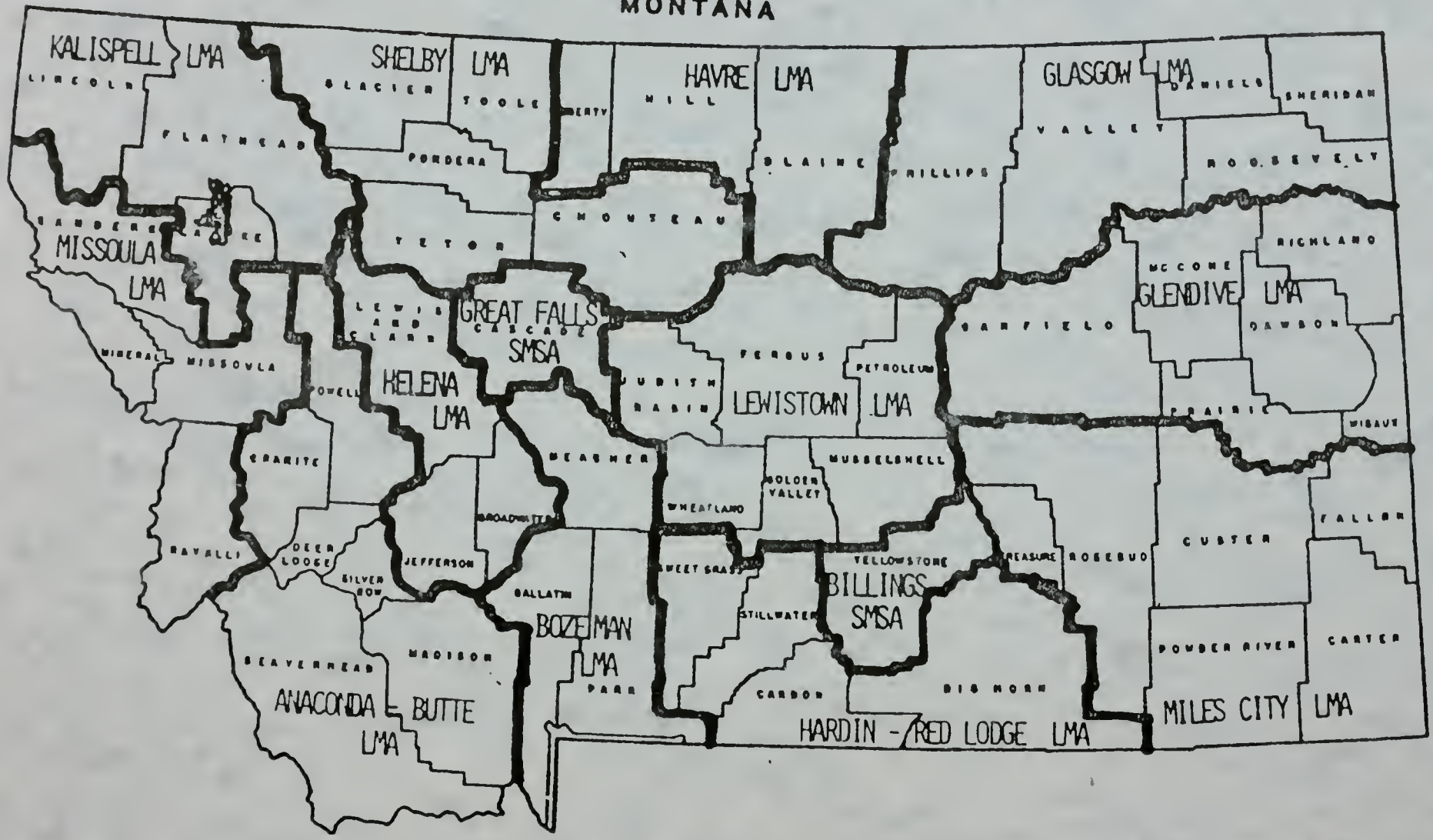
IN

MONTANA



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